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COLONEL GARRICK MALLERY, U. S. A.

American anthropology has sustained a great loss in the death of Colonel Mallery, who died after a short illness, at his residence on N street, in this city, October 24, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Garrick Mallery was born in Wilkes Barré, Pennsylvania. His father, Judge Mallery, was a distinguished jurist and a man of cultivated tastes. Young Mallery graduated at Yale College, and after a due course of study under his father's direction he began the practice of law in Philadelphia.

At the outbreak of the war he entered the volunteer service as captain in the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. He received two very severe wounds at the battle of Peach Orchard, Virginia, in 1862; was captured while lying on the battlefield and sent to Libby Prison, in Richmond. After a while he was exchanged and sent home, and upon recovering from his wounds he returned to duty and became lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. In 1866 Mallery received a commission in the regular army as captain of the Forty-third United States Infantry, and was retired in 1879 in consequence of disability resulting from the wounds received in battle.

At an early period of his army experience at frontier posts Colonel Mallery (the brevet rank of colonel had been bestowed upon him for gallant services) began to take an interest in the customs of the Indian tribes with which he came in contact. He was especially struck with the extent of their sign language and pictographs, and, following up this particular subject of research during his subsequent connection with the Bureau of Ethnology, he brought out from time to time reports of the progress of his work. He made many personal investigations,

and an extensive correspondence furnished him with an immense collection of data and drawings. The result of these researches was embodied in the work, "Picture-writing of the American Indians," which appeared in the Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. It consists of 822 pages of text, in folio shape, with 1,290 illustrations. Colonel Mallery had the satisfaction of seeing this monument of his industry and ingenious research published in 1894, but a philosophical summary of the results of this vast accumulation of facts upon which he had entered was left uncompleted at his death.

In addition to his ethnological work, Colonel Mallery was the author of many addresses and essays, all characterized by a philosophical vein of thought and much critical acumen. He was known to his intimate friends as a man of large scholarly attainments, and who had a generous acquaintance with the literature of his own and other tongues. To those friends he was greatly endeared by his genial manner, kindness of heart, and high bred courtesy. He was a graceful writer, with the clearness and simplicity of style which belongs to the well-read man. This was the result partly of early education, and perhaps of inherent good taste, but he gave much study to the subject of style in composition. Its application to scientific writings was the theme of his address before the Philosophical Society on retiring from its presidency.

Colonel Mallery was one of the founders of the Anthropological Society of Washington, its president, and for many years an active and zealous member of its Council. In the Philosophical Society, the parent of all the scientific societies now existing in this city, he was an efficient member and its president in 1888.

He will be long remembered with affection by his many friends, and his scientific work is original and of permanent value.

ROBERT FLETCHER.
